

## The Evening Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

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Saturday, March 12... 47,496  
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SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

## The Crowning Infamy.

The American people and the cause of liberty in the Western Hemisphere have been betrayed and sold out deliberately and wickedly to Spain. It remains to be seen if the goods can be delivered. That rests with Congress. If a sufficient number of votes can be influenced or purchased in advance, then a new infamy will be practiced, the like of which no American ever before could have believed possible.

All the friends, agencies and organs of the Administration are at work to hoodwink the public into thinking that after all, it is a mistake to accuse Mr. McKinley of complicity in the bond deal. That conspiracy is represented as having come to naught, and it is alleged that the President told John J. Cook that he would have nothing more to do with it. Notwithstanding these inspired stories, the bond deal is as much alive and as active as it ever was, and the entire force and facilities of the Administration are being used with avowed vigor and persistence to make it successful. The conspirators have not given it up, as the Administration press is trying to convince the country. They have only shifted their ground.

When the unending exposure of the plot by The Times had sufficiently increased public sentiment to bring questions and political interviews to the White House, it did not take Mr. McKinley long to discover that any proposition, to have the American Government endorse the Spanish-Cuban bonds for the benefit of the "international syndicate," would be rejected with indignation by congress. So that plan was dropped as something too hot to handle. Then the alternative of syndicate purchase without guarantee was adopted, and that would have gone through swimmingly if it had not quickly appeared that Sagasta did not and never would lend it his countenance. This brings us to the present situation. There is nothing left to save the profits of the damnable conspiracy but preservation of the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba.

So, once more we find our golly Administration in an ecstasy of admiration for "autonomy." It matters not that the Cuban patriots have fairly won their practical independence. The sacredness of the debt incurred by Spain, in the attempt to re-enslave or exterminate them, will not permit Mr. McKinley or his council of state to allow them to enjoy it. The independence of Cuba, without assumption of the Spanish debt, would show out both profits and principal of the most attractive bond speculation in all history. Hence, there is to be autonomy forced upon the Cubans, whether they will or no. Spain will pretend to concede any plan of home rule which Mr. Hanna may think sufficient to placate American anger; but, that having been done, it is to be enforced by Mr. McKinley. The government of the Cuban Republic is to be the new Goddard of Liberty, and true religion. Listen to the pathetic words of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, Cuban delegate to America, in his appeal to civilization:

It is unfortunately, this incredible proposal is carried into effect, and American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly, but determined, and let history judge whether the vanquished had not a purer ideal of free institutions than the victors.

If we may judge from the tone of Administration organs today, and particularly the Spanish Herald, of New York, the "new war" will be begun by indirectness. Mr. McKinley does not take kindly to the idea of assuming the whole responsibility, much as he may desire to meet the wishes of Hanna, Rothschild, Hirsch, Bleichroder and the rest of the syndicate. He will solicit the good offices of Congress, and his associates have much faith in their persuasive ability to arrange a majority for him, before the matter shall be sprung upon the National Legislature.

When the time for action comes, it is the present intention to refer the whole matter to Congress, and allow the appropriate committees of the two Houses to prepare the desired legislation. We may be sure that nothing will be suggested as to Cuban unwillingness to be

sold like so much meat on the hoof, and, equally, we are confident that there will be no mention of a design to enforce the deal with American bayonets and bayonets. Such matters are purely for executive consideration and conduct, and it will be time enough to attend to them after Congress is out of the way. As Mr. Hanna sentimentally observed the other day: "We can thoroughly trust President McKinley to do what is right!" How we wish that we could say with as much confidence that "we can thoroughly trust Congress to do what is right!" We may hope that it will, but there is that same old serpent, Mammion, crawling all over the corridors of the Capitol and around every haunt of senators and members, who is a desperate enemy to the American people that now approaches.

If the inconceivable thing be possible, that Congress can be brought to even consider a proposition to subjugate Cuba for the benefit of the Spanish monarchy and the international syndicate of bond robbers, it is high time that the people at large should know it. For then free government in this country is at an end, and there will be nothing left for all, seventy-odd million souls who constitute the masses, but eternal and abject submission to the tyranny and oppressions of a financial oligarchy, or speedy resort to armed revolution.

Dispatches from Havana today report that there is a feeling of intense, though suppressed, excitement in the city, indicating a hidden movement of some sort. There are grave apprehensions that the Weylerites are plotting an outbreak, in which case there would likely be an attempt upon the lives of all Americans still remaining. Blanco's desire to get out of Havana and into the field may be not without connection with a sense of personal danger while he remains at the palace.

General Blanco, it appears, has not had enough of campaigning. He announces to the Madrid government that he is about to start with eighty battalions and volunteers to "purify" the eastern end of Cuba. Pando took forty battalions there not long ago for the same amiable purpose, and planted most of them in the ground—at least, General Pando did so for him. We do not apprehend that any better fortune awaits Blanco.

There is likely to be some trouble in England for several of the largest American producers of iron and steel in the Southern States. Two or more of them employ prison labor in connection with their plants, although probably not actually in the manufacturing branches. England has a "foreign prison-made goods act," which provides for the exclusion of all such commodities, when the fact that they bear such a character is shown to the commissioners of customs.

The attempt of China to secure a withdrawal or abatement of Russia's demands for the possession and sovereignty of Port Arthur and Taiwan is a mistake to accuse Mr. McKinley of complicity in the bond deal. That conspiracy is represented as having come to naught, and it is alleged that the President told John J. Cook that he would have nothing more to do with it. Notwithstanding these inspired stories, the bond deal is as much alive and as active as it ever was, and the entire force and facilities of the Administration are being used with avowed vigor and persistence to make it successful. The conspirators have not given it up, as the Administration press is trying to convince the country. They have only shifted their ground.

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## RECRUITING IN BALTIMORE.

Many Men Flock to Enlist in the Army.  
Baltimore, March 19.—The new recruiting station, ordered for this city by the War Department, to secure enlistments for service in the infantry, artillery and cavalry service of the American Army, was opened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Nos. 194 and 196 West Fayette Street, Lieut. Charles Miller, U. S. Army, assumed charge of the station, and, assisted by a recruiting party of three, spent the morning in arranging office furniture and supplies for active work.

The physical examination will be conducted by Capt. M. C. Wyer, assistant surgeon of the Army. The men enlisted will be sent to Fort McHenry, where they will be initiated into the mysteries of soldiery.

## GOVIN UNDER SUSPICION.

Accused of Making the Spanish Government Hideouts.  
Havana, March 19.—The position of Senator Govin, a member of the colonial cabinet and of Senator Giberger, a radical autonomist and a senator, appears to be some compromised than it was some weeks ago, when the first charges of treachery to Spain were made against them.

In spite of Senator Govin and Senator Giberger, the Spanish government today that they are making offers to the insurgents, who reject them with scorn. "They make the Spanish government ridiculous," says La Lucha, "and are playing a dangerous game."

## "I Mind the Day."

I mind the day I'd wish I was a say-ful fella' fur,  
To be a fella' fur and find you in the West,  
And I'd wish I was a little rose as sweet as roses,  
For then you'd maybe wear it on your breast.  
You'd maybe take an' wear it on your breast.  
I'd wish I could be livin' near, to love you day an' night,  
To be so close to you as to hear you say,  
I'd wish I could be dyin' here, to rise a spirit  
So I could love 'em all let me bring you joy.  
If them above 'em let me win you joy,  
An' now I wish, no wish, no ever last a year,  
For I'd wish I was a fella' fur and find you in the West,  
I mind the day that's over-by, an' bless the day,  
That's here; day when we'll be dead,  
Ach! Ach!  
A longer, lighter day when we'll be dead,  
—Blackwood's Magazine.

## LEGISLATIVE FORECAST.

## The Early Adjournment Proposition Finds Small Favor.

The Senate showed no disposition last week to force to the front the most important bills on the calendar, and unless the sundry civil appropriation bill is taken up the chances are that routine of private measures will occupy the attention of that body for several days next week.

There are two reasons why the senators are in no hurry to get rid of the appropriation bills. One is that nearly all of them are anxious to leisurely clear up the measures which have local interest to their States, and another is that with only a few exceptions the proposition that was advanced several weeks ago, the way for an early adjournment of Congress does not meet with favor. The feeling is just as strong as it ever was that before the legislative mill grinds something definite must be done with the Cuban question, and the feeling is heard on all sides to the proposition that it should be left entirely in the hands of the President.

Mr. Davis has not yet announced when he is likely to call up the resolution for Hawaiian annexation, but he is expected to make a move soon. As matters now stand, almost all the bills are to come up in the Senate next week.

The House leaders insist that everything must be sidetracked for the remaining appropriation bills, and they are constantly after Mr. Houtelle to bring on his naval bill. It is thought that it will certainly be ready by Monday or Tuesday. The Appropriations Committee is getting the general deficiency bill into shape, and it may be reported before the close of the week.

Mr. Walker of Virginia, chairman of the Elections Committee No. 3, is anxious to press two of the contests reported some time ago, and the understanding is that he will demand a hearing one day during the week for the settlement of the case of Thorp vs. Ripes, from the Petersburg district of his State.

## FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY.

## The Daughter of a Rich Man Goes to an Almshouse.

Waterbury, Conn., March 18.—Yesterday a frail, poorly dressed woman with a face scarred and shrunken by misfortune, went into the office of the selectmen in this city. She remained some time, and then, without a word, she went out, leaving behind her a bundle of papers. She was the daughter of a rich man, and she had been living in the almshouse for some time.

When Mr. Wilson died ten years ago it was believed that a large fortune had been left to his wife and daughter. He had invested his money in real estate and real estate at North Adams, Mass., and was credited with large holdings at other places. At one time he was a millionaire.

The mother died. Then the support which the Wheeler &amp; Wilson Sewing Machine Company gave to the daughter was cut off, and she went to live with a nurse who had been employed by the Wilsons in the days of their prosperity. Finally she was obliged to ask for public charity.

Miss Wilson—for she resumed her maiden name after the divorce—broke down when she found her pitiful refuge at the almshouse. She had been carefully bred gentleman. Her education was obtained in the finest schools of this country, and she was well acquainted with the ways of the world.

When the teachers in the Hoboken school became acquainted with the volume they began to comment upon certain passages relating to the Catholic faith. Notwithstanding the author's claim that the book is an impartial presentation of the truth, and of the fact that the book is equally prejudicial to the Catholics, it is presented in the most favorable light.

In early days religion and education were closely connected, and history of one inevitably involve the other to some extent, and it is this, it is said, that affords the opportunity of which the author takes advantage to discredit Catholicism.

Under the head of "Luther and the Reformation" the text-book quotes the Shorter Catechism directed against the Catholic Church, and the Shorter Catechism to the Jesuits is equally prejudicial, it is said.

There are twenty-six pupils in the school, half of whom are Catholics. The latter called in a body on Andrew J. Demarest, the supervising principal of the Hoboken schools, and protested against the text-book. They said: "It is an attack on our religion," they said, "and our parents insist that we should study it no longer."

## THE CUBAN DEBT.

## How Spain Has Hoisted Up the Island's Obligations.

Madrid, via Burriat, France, March 18.—While all sorts of schemes are being discussed for the settlement of the Cuban question by means of an American guarantee for the Cuban debt, it will be opportune to place before the people of America the figures of that debt and the sums required annually for its interest and sinking fund. When the war in Cuba began on February 24, 1895, the Cuban debt consisted of:

First—\$14,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds, redeemable in forty years, created in 1886; which require now \$7,578,200 for interest, payable in gold, and \$300,000 in gold for the sinking fund.

Secondly—\$5,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, redeemable in forty years, created in 1900, requiring \$1,500,000 gold for the sinking fund.

Both series of bonds were guaranteed by mortgages on the revenue of the Cuban customs; by the general revenue of the island, and by the subsidiary guarantee of the Spanish imperial treasury.

When the war was started the customs revenue was cut off, and the interest and sinking fund charges of both classes of bonds.

It is not generally known that the loan was made to have the revenue of the island to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of both classes of bonds.

The Spanish government has borrowed since then in Spain itself \$100,000,000 on 5 per cent bonds, redeemable in eight years and guaranteed by the revenue of the home peninsula customs, though the sold loan and all its annual charges for interest and sinking fund amounting to \$2,400,000, in gold, but in 1900, the chargeable to the Cuban debt and the Cuban Treasury because the whole proceeds of this loan were used up for the Cuban debt.

The sum total of the Cuban debt now, owing to rapid amortization, is \$20,000,000 in Cuban 6 and 5 per cent bonds, the interest and sinking fund charges payable in gold; and \$100,000,000 in Spanish customs guaranteed 5 per cent bonds, the interest and sinking fund charge payable in pesos.

When the Madrid government issued royal decrees establishing home rule in Cuba last November, the settlement of the Cuban debt and the share of the burden to be borne by the colony and the mother country were left an open question, to be discussed and decided later on, after facilities for the betterment of the Spanish parliaments and governments.

At that time it would, besides, be difficult to ascertain the real debt cost of the war and the amount of debt.

The Spanish foreign debt, with coupons payable in gold, amounts to \$38,125,000; the domestic debt, payable in pesos, is \$1,000,000,000, and a 20-foot ship canal would cost \$20,000,000 and a 20-foot ship canal would cost \$20,000,000.

Hearing in mind the charges payable in gold; and \$100,000,000 in Spanish customs guaranteed 5 per cent bonds, the interest and sinking fund charge payable in pesos.

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## The Clothing Sae of the Century

Only a few days left.

We are hustling the goods out at a rapid rate. Cost is not taken into consideration. Everything must and shall be sold. We will not move a garment to our new store, 621 Pa. Ave.

Fine Spring Clothing made up for this season's wear at auction prices.

\$12 and \$15 SUITS, at \$7.25. \$10 and \$12 SUITS, at \$5.75.

\$22.50 OVERCOATS, at \$12.50. \$15.00 TOP COATS, at \$7.50.

All Winter Overcoats at 1/2 Actual Value.

Black Clay and Cheviot Pants—all sizes. They are really worth at \$3.50 to \$6.50. We will rush them out at—

\$1.95

The Erie Canal.

New York Chamber of Commerce Gives a Hearing on the Pavey Bill.

New York, March 18.—There was a hearing before the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvement of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, on the Pavey bill providing authority for the transfer of the Erie Canal from the State to the Federal Government.

State Senator Pavey addressed the committee. He explained his bill and then said he doubted whether the present legislature intended to act upon the resolution to provide for an appropriation of an additional \$7,000,000 for improvements to the Erie Canal, and added that he believed that appropriation would be made by the State in 1900, whether his amendment should be adopted or not.

George S. Morison, past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, favored the bill. He said New York could hope to regain her lost commerce only by giving up her present monopoly of the Erie Canal into a large canal, he said, the cost in transportation of grain between Chicago and New York would be greatly reduced.

He added that a large canal would cost \$50,000,000, a 20-foot ship canal about \$20,000,000 and a 20-foot ship canal would cost \$20,000,000.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

LAFAYETTE MATINEE TODAY. DENMAN THOMPSON IN THE OLD HOMESTEAD

NEXT WEEK—"THE BRIDE-ELECT."

THE SALE OF SEATS NOW In Progress

For the Engagement NEXT WEEK OF—

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA'S NEW COMIC OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT

Under the Direction of Klaw, Erlanger and B. D. Stevens.

By special arrangement there will be no rise in prices.

New National Theater. TONIGHT AT 8. Matinee at 2.

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MONDAY ONCE AGAIN. THE FARICAL HILARY.

WHAT HAPPENED TO SEATS WILL SELL TODAY.

Grand Opera House. Kerman &amp; Rife, Managers.

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COLUMBIA. TONIGHT AT 8.15. LAST PERFORMANCE.

JANAUSCHEK "What Dreams May Come."

By Paul Koster. NEXT WEEK. "HERRMANN THE GREAT CO."

Bijou Theater. Week Mar. 14th DAILY. Matinee—10, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9. Evening—8, 10, 12. TRULY SHATTUCK. The famous OLYMPIA QUARTETTE. 12 other big hits.

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The Champion of Champions, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, AND HIS Big Comedy and Vaudeville Company.

NEXT WEEK—"THE NIGHT OWL."

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REPRODUCING EVERY ACTING OF LIFE. SEE THE Battle of Marston. Her own story. Gen. Lee. Lord Jenkins. Snowball Fight. The Political Disunion. and Fifty other Marvellous Pictures.

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LADIES DAYS—Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, exclusively. Entrance, 4th Pa. ave. and Willard Hotel lobby. ADMISSION: 25c. mat. 10:15, 12:15.

which all yelled at the top of their lungs. At the death of Desdemona—Desdemona was very properly called—a heavy silence fell upon the house; and when the stage closed upon the past act, and all was over, it was plain that there were sad hearts in all the audience, and minds turned upon the soberest realities of life.

But the managers had provided that there should not be too much sorrow. The drops were scarcely down when the sometime Duke of Venice bounded out in a song-and-dance costume and belied out a Neapolitan ditty. Then to restore the balance again, Cassio came out in black street clothes, somewhat threadbare and shabby, if the truth be told, and sang us a sentimental song while we were putting on our coats. And, for our upturn manner, the simple and kindly Italians did not turn from the delights of the stage until the last mournful cadence was ended.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O! Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O! the new food drink that takes the place of meat. It is a food that you can eat without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich meaty flavor which makes it a food made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without complaint. One-quarter the price of other foods. 16c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers. 327-4